includes two partitions, labeled A and B in Figure 1 and also referred to as Flash A and Flash B, which are reserved for the binary code. At the time of manufacture of the ISH, its final installation location and configuration are not known and therefore the required configuration files and binary code cannot be known. Instead, the ISH is manufactured with a basic binary code stored in Flash A 54 to perform an automatic downloading of configuration files and binary code according to the steps illustrated in Figure 2. Upon initial startup of the system, that original binary code is read from Flash A 54 into RAM for operation of CPU 50.

Delete paragraph [0025] beginning on page 14 and replace with the following:

[0025]   In Figure 2, the dotted line box 10 represents the ISH 10 of Figure 1, and more particularly the reboot steps which occur in ISH 10. The rebooting process also involves three servers which are external to the ISHIHS and do not need to be located on the same premises as the ISH. One is a DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) server 92, which may be located in CO 30 (Figure 1). Another is a domain name server, DNS, 94, which may be located essentially anywhere, so long as it is accessible over a network, preferably the Internet. The third is a TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) server 96 which may also be located essentially anywhere, so long as it is accessible over a network, preferably the Internet.

Delete paragraph [0030] beginning on page 16 and replace with the following:

30
MLB 7/26/06   [0026]   In step 108 the ISH 10 receives the configuration file from TFTP server 96 and parses the configuration file. The configuration file contains the name of a binary file. BinaryConfiguration file names consist of three parts. One part, usually a prefix, is a model ID which identifies the model, e.g. C100, of the ISH for which the file is intended. The end of the

3

65321.01/4000.06600